



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

washing the pay-streaks the heavy minerals garnet and magnetite are concentrated along with the gold. The first forms "ruby sand" and the latter "black sand."

Good prospects for gold occur in many other places in the Seward peninsula. "The geographic portions of some of the different localities suggest that they may belong to the same gold belt. The facts known to us, however, are not sufficient to prove this; and it must simply be regarded as a working hypothesis. Should subsequent development and investigation show that the gold of all of these districts of Seward peninsula is derived from the same series of rocks, this gold-mining region will embrace an area of at least 5000 to 6000 square miles. If this proves to be the case, it does not by any means follow that the entire belt will contain workable gold deposits. We should rather expect to find the gold confined to certain zones within the belt."

The report is accompanied by a number of excellent views of the region. This preliminary report gives us a good idea of just what the visitors and prospectors may expect when they reach the Cape Nome region. Scientists will await the appearance of the final report with interest.

C. R. KEYES.

Syllabus of Economic Geology. By JOHN C. BRANNER, Ph.D., and JOHN F. NEWSOM, A.M., Second Edition, 1900, pp. 368. Plates and Diagrams.

This volume is a syllabus of a course of lectures on economic geology given by the authors at Leland Stanford Junior University. It is intended primarily for the student, but will also be found a most valuable guide to anyone interested in the various branches of economic geology. It begins with a general list of the more important works on economic geology, and of the periodicals relating to this subject. After this are a few introductory remarks on geology in its relation to various economic subjects, including mining, agriculture, forestry, manufacturing, industries, art, roads, railways, migration, etc., followed by a brief synopsis of geological sections, maps, surveys, etc., from an economic standpoint; a summary of economic geological products and their various classifications as proposed by different authors; rock-cavities; the formation of ore bodies; and the features of ore deposits. This general part of the subject takes up the first fifty pages, and most of the rest of the volume treats of different kinds of ore deposits and

other deposits of economic value, including iron, chromium, manganese, copper, tin, cobalt and nickel, zinc, lead, silver, gold, platinum group, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, bismuth, cadmium, arsenic, mercury, precious stones, coal, graphite, petroleum, natural gas, ozokerite, asphalt, salt, soda, borax, niter, soda niter, barytes, sulphur, iron pyrites, feldspar, fluorite, mineral pigments, abrasives, marble, limestones other than marble, building stones in general, kaolin, clay, bauxite, aluminum, glass sand, refractory materials, natural fertilizers, monazite, road materials, soils and water. Under each of these headings is given a brief account of the chemical and mineralogical character of the material under discussion, its mode of occurrence, its distribution, and other technical or commercial data of interest, together with a list of the more important literature on the subject. The volume closes with a few very pertinent remarks and suggestions on the subject of reports on mining properties, and with a list of references to works on mining law.

The lists of literature given in the volume contain the more important publications on the different subjects treated, and though, as the authors themselves say, they have not attempted to make the bibliography complete, yet the references which they have given are all useful and will be found to be a ready guide to those who wish to follow up the subject further. For the student, this system is especially useful, as he gets in the syllabus only references to the most important literature, and is not encumbered with what is not immediately necessary for his purposes; at the same time he has the means of finding any other literature that may exist on the subject. A very useful feature of the volume are the blank pages which alternate with the pages of printed matter, thus giving means of inserting further references to literature or making short notes, etc.

The volume contains 141 illustrations including geological sections, sections of ore bodies and of mines, statistical tables, etc., all of which add greatly to the usefulness of the work as they make it possible in a condensed form to understand clearly the various subjects discussed.

The volume relates mostly to the economic geology of the United States, but that of foreign countries is occasionally mentioned. It covers a wide field in a form which though condensed is sufficiently full to answer all the purposes for which it is intended. It is a most valuable work, and the thanks of all interested in economic geology are due to the authors who have prepared it. R. A. F. P., JR.